

EXHIBIT 9 (REDACTED)

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ANIBAL RODRIGUEZ, SAL CATALDO,
JULIAN SANTIAGO, and SUSAN LYNN
HARVEY individually and on behalf of all
other similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 3:20-cv-04688-RS

**PLAINTIFFS' THIRD AMENDED RULE
26 DISCLOSURES**

1 Plaintiffs amend their initial disclosures per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1).

2 **I. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF INDIVIDUALS LIKELY TO POSSESS**
 3 **DISCOVERABLE INFORMATION**

4 The following individuals and/or entities may possess discoverable information that
 5 Plaintiffs may use to support their claims. Documents and information identifying additional
 6 witnesses are in the possession and control of Defendant Google LLC (“Google”) and non-parties
 7 to this litigation. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement or amend these lists as discovery
 8 proceeds. For purposes of trial, without limiting the set of individuals they will call (including
 9 individuals identified below), Plaintiffs expressly reserve the right to call as a trial witness any
 10 individual who was deposed in connection with this action, all Google document custodians and
 11 individuals associated with the documents produced by Google (including authors of those
 12 documents), plus if necessary one or more Google records custodians to authenticate and admit
 13 documents produced by Google in this litigation.

14 **A. Plaintiffs**

15 Plaintiff Anibal Rodriguez has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search
 16 and his effort to turn off Google’s “Web & App Activity” tracking. Plaintiff Rodriguez may only
 17 be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70,
 18 provides his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:

19 [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]

22 Plaintiff Julian Santiago has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search
 23 and his effort to turn off Google’s “Web & App Activity” tracking. Plaintiff Santiago may only be
 24 contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides
 25 his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:

26 [REDACTED]
 27 [REDACTED]
 28 [REDACTED]

1 Plaintiff Susan Lynn Harvey has knowledge about her use of mobile apps and Google
 2 Search and her effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Harvey may
 3 only be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70,
 4 provides her CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:

5 [REDACTED]
 6 [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED]

9 Plaintiff Sal Cataldo has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search and
 10 his effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Cataldo may only be
 11 contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides
 12 his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:

13 [REDACTED]
 14 [REDACTED]
 15 [REDACTED]

16 **B. Current or Former Employees of Google and Non-Parties**

17 Current or former Google employees with knowledge of its privacy disclosures, Firebase
 18 SDK, use of data intercepted/collected by Google when users have turned off "Web & App
 19 Activity" tracking, financial information and revenues attributable to the use of any user data by
 20 Google, and any knowledge of the following categories of documents:

- 21 • Google's disclosures and policies relating to the data it collects directly and indirectly
 22 on consumers, particularly with regard to data collected on consumers who have turned
 23 off "Web & App Activity" tracking.
- 24 • Google's logs relating to the data it collects directly and indirectly on consumers,
 25 particularly with regard to data collected on consumers who have turned off "Web &
 26 App Activity" tracking.
- 27 • Google's internal documents relating to consumers' control over how their data is
 28 collected, used, shared, and disposed.
- Google's internal documents relating to transparency about how consumers' data is
 collected, used, shared, and disposed.
- Google's written representations to and agreements with websites, web publishers, web
 applications, and mobile app publishers that use Google services, including but not

limited to what data Google collects and how Google complies with laws and regulations regarding the collection of data.

- Google’s technical documents relating to how its technologies and services work with consumer data that it collects directly and indirectly, particularly with regard to data collected while consumers have turned off “Web & App Activity” tracking.
- Google’s documents concerning its acquisition of Firebase and technical documents relating to Firebase SDK.
- Google’s technical documents relating to how to track individual consumers, their devices, and their locations.
- Google’s responses and document productions to regulators, including without limitation the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Department of Justice (DoJ), the Arizona Attorney General, the California Attorney General, European data protection authorities, and the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC), relating to Google’s disclosures and data collection practices between at least 2011 and the present.
- Google’s assurances, at any time, to not merge first- and third-party data and services.
- Google’s compliance and audit documents relating to its efforts and/or failures to comply with the Google-FTC Consent Decree of 2011, relating to Google’s Buzz Social Network.
- Google’s external and internal documents relating to how Google attempted to comply and/or complied with the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), Europe’s General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR), and similar legislation.
- Google’s external and internal documents relating to how Google lobbied for or against bills and proposed laws in the United States similar to or based on the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).
- Google’s external and internal documents relating to any new privacy features Google has released or is releasing with regard to opting out of web and app activity tracking, and Google Analytics.
- Google’s sales documents relating to its profits from Google Analytics (and legacy products that was eventually merged into Google Analytics) that may relate to how Google profited from the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- Google’s sales documents relating to its profits from Google Ad Manager (and legacy products that was eventually merged into Google Ad Manager) that may relate to how Google profited from the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- Google’s documents showing how Google improved its Google products and services (including but not limited to Search, Google Analytics, and Google Ad Manager) based on data Google obtained relating to the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- All ways in which Google has benefited from the unlawful conduct alleged in this lawsuit, including without limitation advertising revenues.

Additionally, Plaintiffs have identified, through investigation and review of discovery, that

1 the following current and former Google employees may have knowledge or information relevant
2 to this case, including the following topics and topics addressed during their depositions:

3 David Monsees: Mr. Monsees is a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably
4 expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA,
5 sWAA, sWAAdl, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the
6 disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how
7 Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the
8 associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how
9 Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

10 Edward Weng: Mr. Weng was a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably
11 expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA,
12 sWAA, sWAAdl, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the
13 disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how
14 Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the
15 associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how
16 Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

17 Chris Ruemmler: Mr. Ruemmler is a Senior Staff Software Engineer at Google, and
18 Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls,
19 including WAA and sWAA, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby);
20 the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how
21 Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the
22 associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how
23 Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

24 Greg Fair: Greg Fair was a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect
25 him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and sWAA,
26 and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that Google
27 provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls and how Google has studied
28 consumers' uniform confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; Google's efforts to study

1 the financial impacts of Web & App Activity controls on Google's revenue and profits; and how
2 Google logs and tracks Web & App Activity data, including by use of dashboards.

3 Eric Miraglia: Mr. Miraglia is a Senior Director of Product Management at Google, and
4 Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls,
5 including WAA and sWAA, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby);
6 the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how
7 Google deployed promises it did not intend to keep with its Narnia program to manufacture consent
8 for its unauthorized collection practices of WAA-off data; how Google logs and tracks Web &
9 App Activity data, including by use of dashboards; and user confusion related to Web & App
10 Activity controls.

11 Steve Ganem: Mr. Ganem is a Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably
12 expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and
13 sWAA and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that
14 Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google uses Web
15 & App Activity data, including for ad targeting and personalization; the ways in which Google
16 logs and tracks Web & App Activity data, including when those controls are enabled and disabled;
17 how captured Web & App Activity data is stored and how long that data is retained; and how
18 captured Web & App Activity data may be joined to specific devices and Google accounts and
19 used to identify users.

20 Dan Stone: Mr. Stone is a former Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs
21 reasonably expect him to testify concerning the technical functioning of Google Analytics for
22 Firebase, the flow of app activity data Google collects using Google Analytics for Firebase,
23 Google's use of data Google collects using Google Analytics for Firebase, the relationship between
24 Google Analytics and Google's advertising products, and other topics addressed during his
25 deposition.

26 Rahul Oak: Mr. Oak is a former Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs
27 reasonably expect him to testify concerning the functioning of the Google Analytics for Firebase
28 and Google Mobile Ads SDKs; how Google uses app activity data for purposes of advertising,

1 conversion tracking, attribution, and development of Google’s products and services; and other
2 topics and documents addressed during his deposition.

3 Belinda Langner: Ms. Langner is a Director of Product Management for Google’s App Ads
4 business, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect her to testify concerning Google’s use of app activity
5 data for purposes of advertising, conversion tracking and attribution, and development of Google
6 products and services, as well as the Rule 30(b)(6) topics for which she was designated as Google’s
7 corporate representative and other topics addressed during her deposition.

8 Sam Heft-Luthy: Mr. Heft-Luthy was a Product Manager in Google’s Privacy & Data
9 Protection Office. He was involved in creating a Google “Privacy Hub” to explain “what data
10 Google collects from a given product, how it’s used, and what mechanisms of controls users have
11 over their data” including with WAA. GOOG-RDGZ-00014410. His work involved “research
12 meta-analysis” and “a series of stakeholder interviews . . . with people working on privacy across
13 Google.” *Calhoun v. Google*, No. 20-cv-05146-YGR, ECF No. 871-3 (order with findings) ¶¶ 128,
14 140. Google asserts a consent defense, and internal Google documents relating to the
15 “Pri***Na***e” project state that Google’s consent approach was “out-of-step with user
16 expectations and regulations” in a manner that “makes it difficult for people to understand how we
17 use their data.” *Id.* ¶ 141. Interview notes further acknowledge that Google had “gaps in how our
18 system works and what we promise to people” such that “[u]sers don’t know what is happening.”
19 *Id.* ¶ 142. Testimony by Mr. Heft-Luthy concerning these projects and admissions is clearly
20 relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims and Google’s defenses.

21 Arne de Booij: Mr. de Booij is a Google User Experience Research Manager tasked with
22 designing and overseeing studies of user preferences and views, including WAA. Through a
23 limited 3.5 hours deposition of Mr. de Booij, Plaintiffs seek to develop testimony regarding these
24 studies of users’ understanding of WAA disclosures. Plaintiffs deposed Mr. de Booij’s former
25 manager Greg Fair, but Mr. Fair could not provide the more detailed testimony that Plaintiffs
26 anticipate from Mr. de Booij. Fair Rough Tr. 144:14-149:25 (declining to provide testimony).
27 Plaintiffs also deposed the Founder of Google’s Privacy and Data Protection Office, Eric Miraglia,
28 who described Mr. de Booij as “the researcher who founded the Pinecone program” which oversaw

1 one study that sought to determine why “users don’t understand what WAA means.” Miraglia
 2 Rough Tr. 174:7-175:21. Mr. Miraglia also explained that “I’m sure there have been many studies
 3 over the years that touched on” “what users would expect to happen when WAA is off,” but he
 4 could not recall “specific studies.” *Id.* 196:12-19. This case focuses on Google’s WAA controls,
 5 and Plaintiffs should hear from the employee responsible for studying users’ perceptions of WAA.

6 Xinyu Ye: Plaintiffs seek the testimony of Ye, a Software Engineer in Google’s Privacy
 7 Working Group, to shed light on what data Google collects when WAA is off, where Google saves
 8 that WAA-off data, and how Google uses that WAA-off data. Ye has documents showing what
 9 percent of data is used by various Google products such as AdMob, GOOG-RDGZ-00180644, as
 10 well as documents demonstrating how Google uses Google Analytics and AdWords to convert
 11 data using “client ID.” GOOG-RDGZ-00179824. Ye also has documents on how Google stores
 12 and uses data collected from users who switched off WAA as well as documents regarding
 13 “joinability risks” with respect to “link[ing] app events collected by GA4F to GAIA ID even if
 14 end users turn off WAA.” GOOG-RDGZ-00033244; GOOG-RDGZ-00181801 (“ID joinability
 15 has been one of the biggest challenges in Google Analytics since introduction of Gaia IDs in GA”);
 16 GOOG-RDGZ-00184488 (“Firebase: IID which can map to GAIA to join to app instance id”).

17 JK Kearns: Mr. Kearns is a Group Product Manager who vocalized discomfort with the
 18 fact that Google continued to collect and save data even when the WAA/sWAA button had been
 19 toggled to “off.” *See, e.g.*, GOOG-RDGZ-00043966 (Mr. Kearns wrote: “To me, it feels like a
 20 fairly significant bug that a user can choose to turn off WAA but then *we still collect and use the*
 21 *data* (even locally)”) (emphasis added); GOOG-RDGZ-00090741 (Mr. Kearns noting that the
 22 disclosures “feel[] *misleading* as it’s currently written”) (emphasis added); GOOG-RDGZ-
 23 00039094 (Mr. Kearns stating that “teams *should not use user data at all if WAA is off*”) (emphasis
 24 added). These admissions go to the heart of this case.

25 Sundar Pichai: Mr. Pichai is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Alphabet Inc. and its
 26 subsidiary Google LLC. As reflected in Plaintiffs’ Fourth Amended Complaint (Dkt. 289), Mr.
 27 Pichai has made various statements that support Plaintiffs’ claims and undermine Google’s
 28 defenses. Further, as highlighted in Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification and also in opposition

1 to Google’s motion for summary judgment, Mr. Pichai gave false testimony to Congress regarding
 2 Google’s data collection practices at issue in this case. Mr. Pichai testified that Google’s data
 3 collection is “a choice users make,” that “we make it clear,” and that users “can clearly see what
 4 information we have—we actually show it back to them. We give clear toggles, by category, where
 5 they can decide whether that information is collected [or] stored.” *See, e.g.*, Schneier Rep. ¶¶ 253–
 6 55.¹ In 2019, Mr. Pichai also published an op-ed in the New York Times titled “Privacy Should
 7 Not Be a Luxury Good,” in which Mr. Pichai represented that “you get to decide how your
 8 information is used” by Google and that “we give you clear, meaningful choices around your data.”
 9 Mr. Pichai has repeated these and similar false statements in other public comments.² Testimony
 10 from Mr. Pichai—regarding, for example, his statements to Congress and the public, Google’s
 11 data collection practices, and his knowledge of those practices—is relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims
 12 and Google’s defenses, including without limitation the issues of permission and consent,
 13 reasonable expectation of privacy, offensiveness of Google’s intrusion, fraudulent concealment,
 14 and punitive damages.

15 Non-parties who make use of data intercepted/collected by Google, including when users
 16 have turned off “Web & App Activity” tracking.

17 Plaintiffs have also identified Dr. Blake Lemoine, a former Google employee (but who
 18 Google did not identify as a potential document custodian) who has knowledge and information
 19 relevant to this case about Google’s collection and use of (s)WAA off data, including without
 20 limitation for various AI-based algorithms, and also regarding Google’s internal processes in
 21 connection with documenting, monitoring, and overseeing and addressing problems. Dr. Lemoine
 22

23 ¹ Mr. Pichai also provided written testimony in advance. Written Testimony of Sundar Pichai, Before the House
 24 Judiciary Committee Hearing on “Transparency & Accountability: Examining Google and its Collection, Use, and
 25 Filtering Practices (December 11, 2018), available at: https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/legacy_files/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Pichai-Testimony.pdf; see also C-SPAN, Google
 26 CEO Sundar Pichai testifies on Data Collection, available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfbTbPEEJxI> (last
 27 accessed August 9, 2024).

28 ² *See, e.g.*, Written Testimony of Sundar Pichai, Before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on
 Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law Hearing on “Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 6: Examining
 the Dominance of Amazon, Apple, Facebook, and Google” (July 29, 2020), available at:
<https://www.congress.gov/116/meeting/house/110883/witnesses/HHRG-116-JU05-Wstate-PichaiS-20200729.pdf>;
 see also C-SPAN, CEOs Mark Zuckerberg, Tim Cook, Jeff Bezos & Sundar Pichai testify before House Judiciary
 Cmte, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1s1uWo1_bzg (last accessed August 9, 2024).

1 has retained the undersigned counsel and may only be contacted through undersigned counsel.

2 **II. DESCRIPTION OF ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTS IN PLAINTIFFS'**
3 **POSSESSION**

4 Plaintiffs possess relevant documents from their Google Takeout data, which is in the
5 possession, custody, and control of Google (and accessible to Plaintiffs via
6 <https://takeout.google.com/settings/takeout>) relating to their use of mobile apps, advertisements
7 displayed to them, and documents relating to their request for damages. Plaintiffs also possess
8 emails from Google related to "Privacy Checkup" and/or consent bumps under Google's Narnia
9 program that encouraged people who turned WAA and/or sWAA off to turn those functions back
10 on. In addition, Plaintiffs may use certain publicly available documents, such as Google's
11 representations and press releases, marketing materials, and industry reports.

12 Plaintiffs may also rely on documents produced in this litigation. Plaintiffs have previously
13 identified a number of these documents, including in correspondence with Google's counsel,
14 discovery requests and disputes, motions filed with the Court, Plaintiffs' complaints, and the
15 parties' expert reports. These documents fall into a number of categories, including:

- 16 • Google's Terms of Service, Privacy Policy, and other public disclosures relating to
17 Firebase, Ad Manager, AdMob, and Google Ads, the Web & App Activity setting,
18 and the supplemental Web & App Activity setting;
- 19 • Documents concerning the functionality of the Firebase SDK, Google Mobile Ads
20 SDK, AdMob, Ad Manager, and Google Ads;
- 21 • Documents concerning the types of data collected through the Firebase SDK and
22 Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- 23 • Documents concerning the flow of data collected through the Firebase SDK and
24 the Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- 25 • Documents concerning the use of data collected through the Firebase SDK and the
26 Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- 27 • Documents concerning Google's knowledge that it lacked permission to collect,
28 save, and/or use app activity data from (s)WAA-off users; and

- Other documents identified during Plaintiffs’ ongoing investigation pertaining to this matter.

Plaintiffs are continuing their investigation and reserve the right to supplement and/or amend this response to identify additional documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things they may use in support of their claims. As one example, Google is in possession of documents reflecting Dr. Lemoine’s relevant knowledge and communications at Google, and Plaintiffs will be requesting those documents.

III. DAMAGES

Plaintiffs seek all available damages and other forms of monetary relief, including compensatory damages, punitive and exemplary damages, restitution, and disgorgement, pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys’ fees, expert witness fees and other costs, and any other further relief as the Court deems just and proper, including equitable, declarative, and injunctive relief as permitted by law. That includes without limitation the non-restitutionary disgorgement and actual damages described in Michael J. Lasinski’s expert report dated and served on February 20, 2023, which Mr. Lasinski calculated through the end of 2022. The class period has not yet ended, in part due to Google’s delay in providing information for purposes of starting class notice. After the class period ends, Plaintiffs anticipate serving a supplemental report from Mr. Lasinski with additional calculations covering the full time period for the certified classes. Plaintiffs also seek nominal damages (which may be cumulative with other damages, provided they compensate for distinct injuries such as depletion of device resources) and punitive damages.

For actual damages, Plaintiffs will seek to have the jury award the monetary value of the data that Google obtained from the class in violation of law. That value may be computed using the following formula: (i) a reasonable dollar value for the right to collect data during one “device month”; multiplied by (ii) the total number of “device months” in which Google was able to collect (s)WAA-off app activity data from class members. The term “device-month” refers to one month in which Google was able to collect (s)WAA-off app activity data from one mobile device used by one class member. *See* Lasinski Rep. ¶ 170 (similarly defining (s)WAA-off User Months). This

1 formula is consistent with the formula Google used to pay participants in the Ipsos Screenwise
2 program. Lasinski Rep. ¶¶ 135–42.

3 In determining the first component of this actual-damages formula (the reasonable value
4 for one device month) the jury may rely upon the amount (\$3.00 per device month) that Google
5 paid to participants in the Ipsos Screenwise study. See Lasinski Rep. ¶¶ 160–61. The jury may
6 adjust this \$3.00-per-device-month amount upward or downward based on evidence presented at
7 trial.

8 In determining the second component of this actual-damages formula (the total number of
9 device months) the jury may consider the fact that Google deleted certain data regarding the
10 number of device months in which Google collected (s)WAA-off app activity data from the class
11 members. See Lasinski Dep. at 57:14-58:7; Dkt. 331 at 19–20. Google’s deletion makes it
12 appropriate to rely on reasonable estimates and assumptions.

13 ***Minimum number of device months.*** In determining the second component of this actual-
14 damages formula, the jury may determine that there are at least as many device months as there
15 are class member devices. See Lasinski Rep. ¶ 161. Based on this extremely conservative estimate,
16 there are at least 162,015,424 “device months” through the end of 2022. *Id.* If the jury determines
17 that \$3.00 per device month is reasonable, then actual damages under the above formula would be
18 at least \$486,046,273 through 2022. *Id.*

19 ***Maximum number of device months.*** In determining the second component of the actual-
20 damages formula, the jury may also determine the total number of device months by multiplying
21 (x) the number of “user months” (see Lasinski Rep. ¶¶ 170–73 & fig. 53, sch. 11.1) by (y) the
22 average number of devices per person (*id.* ¶ 159 & fig. 49, sch. 12.2). The total number of user-
23 months is 3,023,800,204. See Lasinski Rep. sch. 11.1. Apportioning these user months across U.S.
24 adults and minors aged ten to seventeen (see Lasinski Report sch. 10.2 & 10.3) and multiplying
25 the results by the corresponding average number of devices (1.86 per adult and 1.00 per minor,
26 Lasinski Rep. sch. 10.1 & 12.2) yields 5,324,617,315 device months through 2022. This is the
27 maximum number of device months. If the jury determines that \$3.00 per device month is
28 reasonable, then actual damages under the above formula would be \$15,973,851,945 through 2022.

1 ***Number of device months during which Google collected app activity data.*** In
 2 determining the second component of the actual-damages formula, the jury may also decide to
 3 award damages only for those device months in which Google actually did collect app activity
 4 data. To determine *that* number, the jury may multiply (a) the maximum number of device months
 5 (described in the last paragraph) by (b) a reasonable estimate of the percentage of device months
 6 in which Google collected class members' app activity data based on class members using their
 7 devices to interact with non-Google apps running Firebase SDK or Google Mobile Ads SDK.

8 To determine (b), the jury may rely on a random sampling of Google's app activity data
 9 logs showing the frequency with which Google collected app activity data from a random selection
 10 of users' devices. Plaintiffs previously requested such a sampling but Google refused to produce
 11 it prior to the certification of the class. Now that the class has been certified, Plaintiffs have
 12 renewed their demand for this sampling by separate letter to Google. Once the results of this
 13 sampling have been produced, Plaintiffs will further update this paragraph of this disclosure to
 14 describe in further detail how the jury may apply these results to estimate the number of device
 15 months during which Google collected app activity data.

16 The jury may alternatively determine (b) by relying on other data showing the frequency
 17 with which class members used non-Google apps running the Firebase and/or Google Mobile Ads
 18 SDK. On average, class members used approximately 40 apps per month. Hochman Rep. ¶ 1. At
 19 least 80% of class members' apps used either the Firebase or Google Mobile Ads SDK (or both).
 20 *Id.* ¶¶ 2, 355. Therefore, the probability that any given class member, in any given month, used a
 21 device to interact with a non-Google app running Firebase SDK or Google Mobile Ads SDK is
 22 equal to one minus 0.2 to the power of forty. *Id.* ¶ 356 (describing this formula). That is over
 23 99.99%. Based on this probability, the jury can reasonably conclude that Google collected data in
 24 every one of the device months.

25 ***Alternative calculation by user months.*** Google's damages expert, Christopher Knittel,
 26 opined that damages should be determined on a per-person basis, rather than on a per-device basis.
 27 *See* Knittel Rep. ¶¶ 156–61. Plaintiffs reserve the right to offer an alternative damages model based
 28 on a per-person rather than per-device basis. To calculate this amount, the jury may multiply (i) a

reasonable dollar value for the right to collect data during one “user month”; by (ii) the total number of “user months” in which Google was able to collect (s)WAA-off app activity data from class members.

In determining the first component of this alternative actual-damages formula, the jury may conservatively rely on the *per-device* amount (\$3.00) that Google paid to participants in the Ipsos Screenwise study. *See* Lasinski Rep. ¶¶ 160–61. The jury may adjust this amount upward or downward based on evidence presented at trial.

In determining the second component of this alternative actual-damages formula, the jury may rely on (a) the minimum number of user months, equal to one month per class member (90,948,660 through 2022, *see* Lasinski Rep. ¶ 168 & n.51, yielding \$272,845,980 in damages); (b) the maximum number of user months (3,023,800,000 through 2022, *see* Lasinski Rep. ¶ 173 & n.53, yielding \$9,071,400,000 in damages); or (c) the number of user-months in which Google collected app activity data. In determining (c), the jury may decide that, as a result of the frequency of app usage and prevalence of the Google Firebase and Google Mobile Ads SDKs, Google collected app activity data in every possible user-month. *See supra*. Alternatively, the jury may calculate (c) by multiplying the maximum number of user months by a reasonable estimate of the percentage of user months in which Google collected class members’ app activity data based on class members using their devices to interact with non-Google apps running Firebase SDK or Google Mobile Ads SDK, as determined from data sampling (as discussed *supra*).

As noted above, Plaintiffs intend to serve a supplemental report from Mr. Lasinski updating his calculations through the end of the class period. Based on additional data recently produced by Google, those updated calculations may also include additional adjustments, including for example to account for class members who never had any Gmail account.

IV. INSURANCE AGREEMENT

Not applicable to Plaintiffs.

Dated: September 16, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Mark Mao

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